TriPollar™ Questions & Answers

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A. RF and TriPollar™ Technology:

1. What is Radio Frequency (RF) technology and how does it work?

Radio Frequency, in the context of aesthetic applications, is a general method to heat deep skin layers by delivering High Frequency (HF) (F > 500 KHz / 0.5 MHz) electrical current via poles/electrodes to the body. Body cells do not interpret High Frequency electrical current as electricity; rather it is treated as an energy source. Skin layers act like resistors in series to the HF electrical current and depending on their resistance they heat up to varying degrees, much like a light bulb that heats when electricity is passed through. In general, (depending on the frequency of the electrical current) fat cells are more resistant to HF electrical current than other skin cells, because oil is less conductive to electrical current than water (regular skin cells are made mostly of water, and fat cells are mostly oil), and therefore fat cells heat up more quickly than other skin tissue.

2. What is TriPollar™ RF Technology?

There are three key RF technologies:

a. **Mono-polar** - This first generation RF technology uses one pole/electrode to deliver the electrical energy and uses a return pad connected to the leg or back to close the electrical circuit. The electric current passes through a large part of the body and normally most of it will flow through the vascular system, thus not heating the fat cells efficiently.

b. **Bi-polar** – The second generation RF technology uses two poles/electrodes to deliver the RF energy to the skin. The RF flows between the two poles/electrodes, and is thereby confined to the treatment area. The depth of penetration of bi-polar for the treatment site is fixed and is about half of the distance between the two poles/electrodes.

c. **TriPollar™** RF is the 3rd generation RF technology and was introduced by Pollogen Ltd. It is proprietary and patented. It uses three or more poles/electrodes to deliver the RF energy under the skin. The energy is controlled and limited to the treatment area. The key advantages of TriPollar™ TriPollar™ are that the three or more poles/electrodes focus the energy in the center between the three poles/electrodes. Compare this to a laser focus versus a light bulb, but with electrical current rather than with light. This achieves two key advantages: 1. High treatment efficacy that is due to highly focused electrical energy that requires much less total energy and results in no pain during treatment, attaining immediate results and an overall shorter treatment course. 2. The unique TriPollar™ TriPollar™ configuration can achieve variable

depths of penetration, thereby resulting in simultaneous treatment of deep and superficial skin layers. This is important to achieve uniform multi-layer skin heating.

3. **Is there a difference when using higher or lower frequency RF?**
   The body tissues have different electrical properties depending on the frequency of the electrical current. For example at 1Mhz the electrical resistance of the fat layer is higher by approximately 30% than the electrical resistance of the fat layer at a frequency of 40Mhz thus it is more efficient to use 1Mhz for heating fat layers under the skin. On the other hand at 40Mhz it is more efficient to heat water than at 1Mhz. As a result, 1MHz is more efficient than 40 MHz in selectively heating fat cells, compared to other ("water based") skin cells.

4. **RF current prefers to flow through low electricity resistance. Why then, does the RF flow also through fat cells which have a higher electricity resistance and not only through other (water based) body cells?**
   All skin cells are surrounded by Extra Cellular Matrix (ECM) and connective tissue. As a matter of fact approximately 70% of the skin mass is ECM. The electricity flows through the entire space because of the induced electrical field created by the poles/electrodes. Electrical field lines can not break and must be continuous thus although the fat cells have a higher resistance, electricity still flows through them heats them up.

5. **There are reports that other RF systems have burned the skin surface. Why is it that TriPollar™ does not damage the skin surface?**
   Since TriPollar ™ RF has highly focused (concentrated) RF energy, it does not require high power for good clinical results. Older RF technologies (mono-polar and bi-polar) are not focused and therefore require much higher energy to achieve clinical results. High energy heats the poles/electrodes as well as the skin near the pole/electrode, resulting in pain and a higher risk of burning and skin damage. In order to avoid the risk of burns in older technologies (1st and 2nd generation RF) most of these systems use cooling mechanisms for the skin and/or the poles/electrodes. The result of cooling is less efficient heating of the skin layers. (It is like trying to heat up a room by turning on the heater and at the same time turn on the air-conditioner). Within the TriPollar™ configuration, one pole/electrode (the "controlling" pole/electrode) is always working with the other two poles/electrodes in a "V" shape pattern. The "controlling" pole/electrode heats up more quickly than the other two. Pollogen has developed and patented an electronic control mechanism that rotates the "controlling" pole/electrode between the three poles/electrodes. This avoids overheating of any one pole/electrode, resulting in a safer treatment, with continuous heating, eliminating any need for cooling sessions.

6. **What is the depth of penetration of Mono-Polar, Bi-Polar and TriPollar? How does one actually measure the depth? What if the fat is too thick? Does TriPollar™ reach the Hypodermis?**
   Mono/uni-polar is a deep and uncontrolled penetration and it has never been properly established where or how it spreads throughout the body. In literature, there are claims that Mono/uni-Polar passes through to a depth of 2cm. Bi-Polar penetration depth is described in scientific literature to be half the distance between the two poles/electrodes. The TriPollar™ configuration penetration depth is the distance between the poles/electrodes (compared to half the distance in Bi-Polar) as is evident from the theoretical analysis and confirmed by Infra Red pictures. The maximum thickness of the Dermis is 5mm and just below the Dermis is the Hypodermis. Therefore, the TriPollar™ penetration depth of 20mm will affect at least 15mm of fat, and definitely targets the Hypodermis. For very fat (obese) people, the depth of 20mm might not reach the full depth of the Hypodermis in one treatment but only a portion of it. In such cases, it is recommended to repeat the treatment with supplementary sessions in order to reach deeper and deeper layers consecutively.

7. How does TriPollar™ RF compare to Bi-Polar?

Numerical simulation shows that the TriPollar™ RF configuration differs in two key ways from a bi-polar configuration:

1. The comparable (in Watts) TriPollar™ RF field is much more concentrated and is focused in the center of the three poles/electrodes. In a Bi-polar configuration the RF field spreads out from the poles/electrodes and is not focused or concentrated.
2. Additionally, TriPollar™ RF reaches both deep and superficial skin layers simultaneously and uniformly, compared to only a fixed depth with Bi-polar. The depth is a function of the distance between the poles/electrodes. The difference being that with Bi-polar the depth is half the distance and with TriPollar™ the depth is the full distance between the poles/electrodes.

Figure 1 shows a simulation of the electrical current in a bi-polar configuration and Figure 2 depicts a TriPollar™ configuration. The white lines are the electrical currents transmitted into the skin, the more density of lines indicates more density of RF power for heating the skin layers. It is clear from these simulations that in the TriPollar™ configuration the power density is much higher than the equivalent power with a Bi-polar configuration.

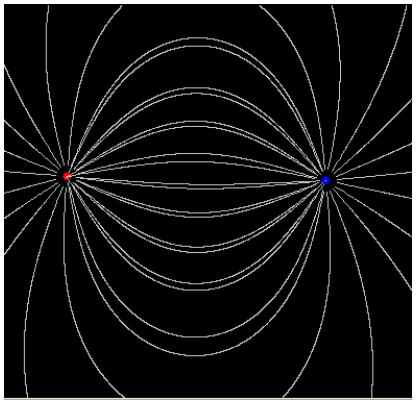

Figure 1: Bi-polar simulation

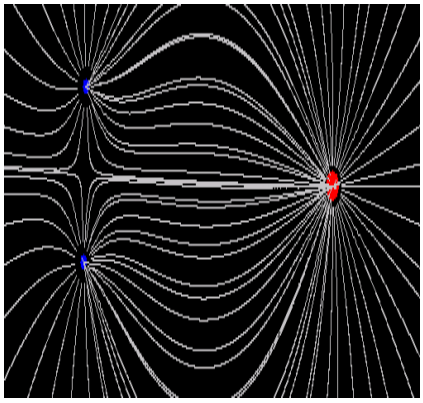

Figure 2: TriPollar™ simulation

B. regen™ System:

8. What is the minimum and maximum power output?

Maximum output power is 30 Watts and the minimum is 1.5 Watts. However, one should be careful when comparing output power alone and also look at the Flux (energy per unit volume) figures. Flux is more difficult to measure and is estimated using numerical modeling techniques. In the regen™ system the maximum flux is 16 J/cm^3.

9. Some vendors advertise the Flux level of their machines; what is Flux? How is it measured? What is the regen's Flux?

In order to measure the efficacy of RF systems, the correct manner of measurement is by measuring how much energy a system is delivering into the skin (not on the skin surface but inside the skin layers) because treatment efficacy is determined by how much heat is delivered to ALL skin layers (deep and superficial). Flux is a measurement unit of the amount of energy (measured in Joules) per unit of volume (typically cm³). Some vendors advertise the flux level on the skin surface measured in Watts/cm^2, this number does not tell you how much energy is transmitted into the skin! The regen™ achieves a maximum flux of 16J/cm³.

The power indication on the system is the percentage from this maximum flux. For example, if the indication on the machine is at POWER 50%, it means a flux of 8J/cm³.

10. Why is it that the regen™ maximum power (30 Watts) seems low when compared to other brands with a maximum power of 200-800watts?

In most of the cases, the brands with a maximum power of 200-800 watts use a mono-polar configuration. In this configuration the RF current is flowing through a large part of the body. Relatively little energy is used to heat the required tissue (fat under the skin) and one must use very high power to achieve the same temperature elevation of the fat layer under the skin as with the TriPollar™ configuration. With TriPollar's focused and localized energy it achieves much more efficient heating of the required tissue in a shorter time. Compare laser light to a normal light bulb, laser uses a lot less energy but focuses it and achieves a more focused heating than the bulb. TriPollar™ does not use light but rather its configuration focuses the RF power. Moreover, because of the use of such high power those other brands must use skin cooling mechanisms during treatment; otherwise they can cause the skin to burn . Skin cooling reduces the efficacy of the treatment!

11. Why is regen's maximum power set to 30W?

All machines have a set limitation, e.g., cars for the speed. Based on current clinical research, Pollogen determined that 30W was sufficient power for achieving visible clinical results from the first treatment.

12. How long is the life time (in operating hours) of the R/F generator?

The maximum counter value is 10,000 working hours.

13. How many hours in a day can the device be used?

There is no practical limitation (24/7).

14. Does it need to cool down between sessions?

It is not necessary to cool down between sessions. Even a few minutes between sessions is enough time for the device to cool completely.

15. When do the applicators need to be replaced?

If good and proper care is taken, such as cleaning them after every treatment according to the instructions in the user manual, keeping them out of harms way, etc.; then there would be no need to replace the applicators.

16. What are the maintenance requirements?

It is necessary to clean the applicators after every treatment with non abrasive substances, as per the instructions in the user manual (see maintenance and cleaning instructions in the regen™ user manual).

17. Clinics use electrical warming blankets/beds to keep the patient warm during treatments. Some mono-polar RF devices require turning off the warmer/heater during the RF treatment. Would this be a requirement during TriPollar™ treatments as well?

It is not required during TriPollar™ RF treatments that the blanket/bed be turned off. This is due to the fact that TriPollar™ RF is limited to the treatment area only. Mono-polar and Uni-polar should be used with the blanket/bed in the Off condition since this kind of blanket/bed uses aluminum material that will conduct the RF power.

18. **The regen™ device returns to the choose applicator screen (1-2) during the treatment when the Foot Switch is released and causing a pause in operation. Why does this happen?**
    This is a safety feature of the regen™ device. When the Foot Switch is **not pressed** for 3 minutes, the system returns to the "choose applicator" screen.

19. **What is the difference between regen™ device and the TENS machine which is used for cellulite and muscle contraction?**
    The TENS machine is used for muscle contraction and does not affect the fat tissue under the skin. The TENS machine typically uses very low electric frequency (measured in single Hertz) compared to RF devices that use very high electrical frequency (measured in million of Hertz). TriPollar™ technology provides selective heating of fat under the skin thus forcing the fat cells to release the liquid fat.

20. **Why can't there be a thermometer in the applicator?**
    This is an engineering consideration. Pollogen investigated and determined that the potential problems of doing so outweigh the benefits.

21. **Why can't there be a switch on the applicator instead of the foot switch?**
    This is a safety consideration. After thorough investigation, Pollogen determined that foot switch configuration is safer than hand-switch.

C. TriPollar™ Treatments:

22. **How long do results last after 6-8 treatments?**
    Keeping in mind that the treatment does not stop the aging process:

    For Cellulite - results typically last a few months if a regime of diet and exercises is followed. For longer term results the customer needs to return for maintenance treatments every 4-8 weeks.
    For Skin tightening - results typically last for a few months, for longer term results the customer needs to return for maintenance treatments every 4-8 weeks.

23. **On average how long does the immediate result last?**
    Each individual responds differently. On average the immediate result of a TriPollar™ treatment will typically last a few days from the first treatment. After every consecutive treatment this period increases until the 5th or 6th treatment when typically the longer term results start to set because of the building of new collagen under the skin.

24. **Why is the interval of the treatment 1 week? Accent's interval is 3 weeks for 3 – 6 treatments.**
    In clinical tests Pollogen's physician determined that 1 week interval will give optimal results for TriPollar™ treatments. Accent manufacturer and clinical papers claim different intervals. For example, the manufacture recommends having a 2 week interval between treatments, however there is one study which recommends twice a week for 4 weeks. In another study coming from Japan, the recommended interval was 3 weeks for 3-6 treatments.

25. **Can we treat the same area in intervals of less than one week? What happens if we do so?**

The TriPollar™ treatment heats fat under the skin, normally the skin requires at least a few days to complete the process of treatment and it is very sensitive during this period. It is possible, but intervals of less then 1 week will typically require using lower power settings than recommended and will then likely achieve less than optimal results.

26. What is the targeted maximum skin temperature?

The targeted skin temperature should be 40º C for a few minutes but skin temperature should be kept below 42º C.

27. Is there any danger for increasing the temperature too fast?

There is no danger – as long as the temperature of the skin is always kept below 42º C. However, it is not recommended to increase the temperature too fast. Slower is better as these are biological processes that need time.

28. Is it better to reach maximum temperature faster or slower?

Increasing the temperature at a slower rate is better for the efficacy of clinical results. This is will give more time for the fat cells to release the liquid fat.

29. It seems logical that lymphatic drainage treatment will enhance the TriPollar™ treatment. When should such treatment be provided?

This is correct. It is the best to provide such treatment just before or within 24 hours after the TriPollar™ treatment has been completed.

30. Is it better to treat with higher or lower energy?

Using higher energy can achieve a faster increase of temperature within a given treatment time. Pollogen recommends for treatment safety and better efficacy to use lower energy for a longer time during treatment to reach a temperature of 40^0C on the skin. The regen™ default power settings are a good starting point for most people's skin. Once the treatment begins, the operator must communicate with the patient and adjust the power settings higher or lower. (See Training Guide for details).

31. Where can we achieve the best results? (body shape, age?)

Cellulite reduction: Anyone with cellulite and is over 18 years of age. The best results can be seen in cellulite grades 2 and 3. More treatment sessions are required for higher cellulite grades.

Skin tightening: The best results can be observed with woman between the ages of 40-60. They have a higher degree of sagging and wrinkled skin but still have enough skin depth and collagen to generate a significant tightening effect. Younger skin is not as wrinkled or sagging and older skin starts to lose critical collagen mass therefore treatments are less effective and more treatments may be required. Again, the variations are great between people and skin types; very individual.

32. How to select patients for treatment?

See Training Guide for detailed instructions.

Cellulite reduction: It is recommended to choose those you can visibly see cellulite in the treatment area when client is in the standing position.

Skin tightening: Clients who have aged, sagging and/or wrinkled skin.

33. On the marketing level – is it possible to continue having treatments endlessly?

Clients can have indefinite treatments spaced by at least one week apart. However, results will not continue to improve forever, but should maintain longer.

34. **How many passes are recommended in a treatment procedure? If more than one, how many and how many minutes rest between passes?** It is recommended to divide the full treatment area to few smaller sections (see Training Guide). For example in a stomach procedure there are 4 sections within the treatment area. Work in each of the 4 sections consecutively, achieving Controlled Inflammation in one section then move on to the next section and so on. Once all sections are completed and Controlled Inflammation is achieved, you should repeat the process. Pollogen recommends 2 "passes" in a treatment procedure. See the Training Guide for more information.

35. **Can the treatment time exceed the preset time in the device? And what will happen if the preset time is surpassed?**
Pre-set treatment times and default settings are a recommendation but in no way a barrier. The goal is to reach controlled inflammation. Reaching this goal is very individual and can vary in time. Another important point is to make sure not to go over 42º C on the skin surface. Worldwide experience has shown us that there are people with problems with blood circulation that retain a lot of water in the body and treatment time for them may take longer.

36. **Is there a reduction in size/circumference after the first TriPollar™ treatment?**
In a majority of regen™ body treatment cases, there is reduction in size even after the first treatment. See the white paper 'Waist Circumference Reduction by TriPollar™ RF Treatment: A Case Report' by Dr. Luis Bril from Spain (explanation included on pg. 3).

37. **Why is oil needed on the skin during a TriPollar™ treatment?**
There are three main reasons Pollogen advises the use of oil on the skin during a TriPollar™ treatment:
    a) To allow smooth movement of the applicator on the skin.
    b) To avoid electrical current from flowing on the skin surface and thus short circuiting the poles/electrodes. Further, without the use of oil it can prevent the RF current from penetrating the skin layers.
    c) To cover any hair and to somewhat insulate it from the poles/electrodes.

38. **If oil is the insulator and it is used on the skin, then how does the RF penetrate the skin layers?**
Electrical current will choose the path of "least-resistance". The RF power in the applicator is more than sufficient to overcome the thin layer of oil between the pole/electrode and the skin. It is recommended to press the applicator slightly into the skin to achieve even better penetration of the RF current.

39. **What is the best oil to use and why?**
Pollogen found in clinical trials that the most suitable oil for TriPollar™ treatments is pure Glycerin oil. This particular type of oil is readily available in any pharmacy. Other pure, unscented massage oil may be used with satisfactory yet not as good results. The properties of Glycerin oil have been found to be the most suitable for the TriPollar™ treatment with relation to RF insulation and gliding of the applicator. Mineral oil or any mineral based oil **MUST NOT** be used with any TriPollar™ treatment!

40. **Since TriPollar™ RF increases the skin/body temperature, then why is there no sweat?**
There is some sweat, however it is difficult to see because the skin surface is covered with oil.

41. **Why is there a feeling more heat in the area near a bone?**

This is because of thinner skin layers in the area of bones. The RF energy is more concentrated in thinner skin layers and can cause rapid heating in these areas.

42. What is the recommended movement of applicator on the body?
For detailed information please follow the procedures described in the Training Guide.

43. When and on which areas should the different applicators be used?
It depends on the size of the treatment area. Applicator 1 should not be used on face and neck as it is designed for larger areas and longer treatment times. Applicator 2 is designed to be used on smaller treatment areas and is suitable for use on face and neck.

44. What happens to the liquid fat after secretion? Is it absorbed by other parts of the body?
Heating up the fat cells boosts the metabolic rate of the fat cells and increases secretion of lipid molecules (liquid fat) into the lymph and vascular systems. These lipid (fat) molecules are either absorbed by other fat cells (in un-treated areas) or digested by the liver and excreted by the body through kidneys or digestive system. Exercise, diet and lymphatic drainage enhance the treatment result by consuming the secreted fat as energy, whereby causing loss of weight. Without exercise or diet, the body weight will not change, but rather the fat will be reallocated within the body.

45. What is the most effective temperature for the secretion of fat liquid?
The higher the temperature, the better the metabolism of fat cells and the secretion of the lipid molecules (liquid fat) from those cells. Maximum skin temperature should be 40º and should not go over 42º.

46. What is the normal temperature of the Dermis and how much will it increase during a TriPollar™ treatment?
Normally the Dermis temperature ranges between 30–32º C. After a TriPollar™ treatment it should increase to about 40º C. Not all body parts will reach 40ºC, treatment to any skin area should be stopped when “controlled inflammation” is reached (please refer to the Training Guide).

47. Does RF affect darker skin differently than lighter skin, as with light-based devices?
A common method of assessing the skin’s tolerance and reaction to ultraviolet light absorption is by the Fitzpatrick Scale of Skin Classifications (see below – Skin types I to VI). The darker the skin the more resistance to UV light absorption. The dark color of the skin originates from the amount of melanin in the skin. When the skin is exposed to UV light it produces more melanin in order to protect the body from this radiation.

I	Always burn, never tan
II	Always burn, sometimes tan
III	Sometimes burn, always tan
IV	Never burn, always tan
V	Moderately pigmented
VI	Black

The skin does not react to heat by production of melanin and since RF energy produces heat and not UV light, TriPollar™ treatments will not adversely influence dark skin individuals.

48. For each body part, what is the optimal point to conclude a TriPollar™ treatment?

For each treatment area, the optimal point to conclude a TriPollar™ treatment is when reaching "controlled inflammation". Skin temperature should be monitored throughout the treatment using the supplied infra-red thermometer. See the Training Guide for full explanation and examples.

49. Why is TriPollar treatment administered only once a week? Our patients want to have quicker results…

Clinical trials conducted by Pollogen found that optimal results are obtained when interval between treatments is once a week and not more two weeks. When treating in less than one week it was found that the skin is too sensitive in most of the cases and the operator have to reduce the optimal power setting, thus not achieving the desired clinical results.

50. What will happen if we do more?

The treatment may be unpleasant due to increased skin sensitivity and results are not getting better in most of the cases.

51. What will happen if we go hotter? Over the temperature of 42? Will it do harm?

Body proteins start process of denaturation over 42 degrees. The amount of denaturation also depends on the length of time this temperature is affecting. The longer and the higher the temperature above 42 degrees, the more proteins will become denaturated. In extreme cases this may cause burns and scarring.

52. What about teeth implants? Or metal fillings?

No problem. In case of client discomfort with teeth implants it is recommended to use cotton roll or water roll inside the mouth to increase the distance between the skin and the teeth.

53. Why does the skin go dry? Can I mix the glycerin with ultrasonic gel?

When you heat the skin during treatments it is losing its moisture. Pollogen recommends using skin moisturizer after treatment. You can not mix glycerin with ultrasonic gel because it reduces the treatment efficacy.

54. Why does the technician get an electrical shock when working the machine?

This should never happen - Either the technician is doing something wrong or that the machine is not functioning correctly and the service engineer needs to check it.

55. Why does the treatment have no effect on my client a few days before her period?

Female period is not the reason for not obtaining desirable affect.Please check how the treatment is administrated.

56. Why does the treatment not have affect after 3 times to a client a bit over weight, but normal?

In Pollogen's experience many times it takes 4-5 treatments to start see a long term effect. This is quite individual and varies from person to person because of age and skin type and condition. This is why Pollogen recommends a minimum of 6-8 treatments. In our experience

sometimes overweight clients retain water and it can affect the treatment efficacy.

57. Why is the pubic area sore after the treatment?

The Pubis area should not be treated (See Training Guide).

D. Combining TriPollar™ Treatments with Other Treatments:

58. Does a TriPollar™ treatment improve liposuction if applying the TriPollar™ treatment just before the liposuction? The theory being that it "melts" fat from the fat cells.

The TriPollar™ treatments and Liposuction are very different methods and there is no evidence that the TriPollar™ treatments, if performed before the Liposuction procedure, will improve the end results. On the other hand, TriPollar™ treatments can be very beneficial and are recommended four weeks after liposuction. It helps in healing the skin and also induces skin tightening.

Does combining TriPollar™ treatments with various other device treatments improve their outcome?

As a general rule: TriPollar™ RF treatments heat the skin to a depth of 20mm and the goal of the treatment is to create a "controlled inflammation". This means the skin in the treatment area can be very sensitive for few days.

a) **Pixel Laser (Fraxel) -** The treatment of a pixel laser is done by creating a large amount of holes in the skin (up to 200 holes per cm^2) and recovery time of the skin from this treatment takes a few weeks. We DO NOT recommend to combine the two treatments together. Either you perform the TriPollar™ treatment first and wait one week before conducting pixel laser treatment or wait 4 weeks after pixel laser treatment and start the TriPollar™ treatments.
b) **IPL –** IPL treatment for the removal of age spots can be done immediately after a TriPollar™ treatment.
c) **Dermabrasion –** Dermabrasion can be done one week after a TriPollar™ treatment.
d) **G5 –** G5 can be done immediately after a TriPollar™ treatment.

59. Is it OK to have a massage with cosmetics such as aroma oil after a TriPollar™ treatment? (Cosmetics which penetrate into skin more than normal cosmetics)

After a TriPollar™ treatment, the skin pores are opened more than normal, making the skin more absorptive and more sensitive. Therefore it is recommended, after a TriPollar™ treatment, to choose materials for massage or treatment that cause less skin sensitivity.

60. Is it possible to combine the TriPollar™ treatment with sauna or infrared light dome? If it is possible, before or after TriPollar?

It is possible to combine the treatments. regen™ heats the skin temperature; therefore it is better to give a TriPollar™ treatment after sauna or infrared light dome. It is not recommended to provide any treatment which heats up the body/skin after regen. Please advise client to drink more water before the treatment in order to prevent dehydration.

61. Is it OK to apply BODYTER of Sorisa with TriPollar™ treatment?

It is OK to combine the treatment, and actually it may help to have faster results. TriPollar™ treatment releases liquid fatty acid from the fat cells. The fatty acids are absorbed through the lymph system and the circulatory system. The BODYTER increases the circulation and muscle activity (burning fat). It is important to use only TENSE application of BODYTER but not the Infrared red light. It is highly recommended to drink more water before the treatment to prevent dehydration.

62. Which dermal fillers? Specify each one and why? Why not soon after? What will happen? Is it dangerous?

It is safe to treat upon the dermal fillers 24h after filler procedure. Please note that while it is not contraindication Pollogen does not recommend to treat over the injected fillers because it might reduce the time that the fillers will stay in the skin.

63. What are the times with combining with liposuction? Why so long? Our clients want / need it strait after the operation.

Because the sensitivity of the treatment area immediately after a liposuction. This is Pollogen recommendation. Doing it sooner may result in pain.

64. Is there a difference in times with the laser assisted liposuction?

Laser guided liposuction manufacturers claim that skin healing is faster. Since Pollogen cannot verify these claims, we cannot comment.

65. Times and effects combined with mesotherapy?

Normally 24hr after Mesotherapy is ok but depends on the actual treatment.

66. Ultrasound?

Normally 24 Hr after Ultrasound is ok but depends on the actual treatment.

67. LED devices?

Normally 24 Hr after LED is ok but depends on the actual treatment.

68. Photonic?

Normally 24 Hr after Photonic is ok but depends on the actual treatment.

69. Deep peeling?

Minimum 4 weeks after deep peeling.

70. What about doing the treatment on the area (that lots of women have) with lots of little capillary? (the little veins that are very visible on the skin?)

It is not contraindication – You can treat the area normally but clients should be aware that few hours after treatment the capillaries may be more visible. In rare cases a few capillaries may break but this is not a health problem, nor will the effect last very long. In such cases you may treat with lower power settings.

71. And the big thick veins that stick out?

Not a contraindication – However, after treatment the veins may become more visible for a short time.

E. Side Effects:

72. This photo is from a patient that seemed to have developed Folliculitis. Is it Folliculitis or something else?

This is most likely not Folliculitis. Folliculitis usually develops from Staphylococcus Aureus (Staph). Folliculitis starts when hair follicles are damaged by friction from clothing, blockage of the follicle, or shaving. In most cases of Folliculitis, the damaged follicles are then infected with the bacteria Staphylococcus (Staph). Iron deficiency anemia is sometimes associated with chronic cases.

In this case, and assuming patient skin is clean, the appearance of red spots around the Follicles is a result of what is known as Per-Follicular Erythema. It is relatively common side-effect when treating with heat generating devices. This is because in some people the hair shafts in the follicles tend to heat up much more than the surrounding tissue and create the edema in the surrounding follicular skin. The result is a more pronounced edema there. If this occurs during TriPollar™ treatment, it is recommended to shave the treatment area. In any case this condition passes very quickly alone in a few hours.

73. Is it OK to drink alcohol after TriPollar™ treatment?

It is ok to drink alcohol after the treatment. However, in general, it is not recommended to drink a lot of alcohol. The possible side effect may be a car accident for example...

F. Contra Indications:

All TriPollar™ and regen™ contraindications are fully listed in the regen™ User Manual. Any other indication is not contra indicated.

74. Can diabetics have the treatment? Why?

Diabetes is not contra-indicated. However, diabetics have more sensitive skin and hence it is recommended that they be treated with lower power settings and more sessions.

75. Antibiotics?

Not a contraindication.

76. Multiple Sclerosis? What if the client really insists?

Should not treat Multiplesclerosis patient. If they insist refuse to do the treatment.